been reported in more localities in south-western India such as south east Kerala, Kalakad wildlife sanctuary, Tamil Nadu (Das 1991) and Chinnar wildlife sanctuary in Kerala (Jayson 1993). This indicate that the species probably occurs in many more localities along the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.

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22. THE COMMON GARDEN LIZARD *CALOTES VERSICOLOR* (DAUDIN) FEEDING ON GERMINATING SEEDS OF *FERONIA LIMONIA* (LINN.) SWINGLE

Like other agamids the common garden lizard *Calotes versicolor* (Daudin) is primarily insectivorous but also feeds occasionally on small birds, nestlings, frogs and other small animals (Daniel 1983). There is one report of this lizard feeding on unripe, cultivated beans (Daniel and Shull 1964).

Recently, on 4 June 1993, while I was inspecting Narayani (I) Forest Nursery near foothills of the Narayani Forest block of Jhadol Forest Range in Udaipur district, I observed a *Calotes versicolor* digging and feeding on swollen cotyledons of the germinating seeds of *Feronia limonia* in poly-bags. Only those seeds which had just thrown their radicals and whose plumules were about to emerge were taken. The seed coats of swollen seeds were left uneaten.

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23. FIRST RECORD OF *MICROHYLA RUBRA* (JERDON) (AMPHIBIA : ANURA) FROM MAHARASHTRA

Microhyla rubra (Jerdon) is a small anuran characterized by elliptical tongue, toothless jaws, stout habit and two shovel shaped metatarsal tubercles. Boulenger (1890) in his *"Fauna of British India"* volume on Reptilia and Batrachia gave the distribution of this frog as Assam, Nellore, Madras Presidency and Ceylon. Inger and Dutta (1986) in their recent overview of the am-

phibian fauna of India, gave the distribution to be Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Sekar (1991) appended that *Microhyla rubra* is also found in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

We report *M. rubra* from Sangli, Maharashtra. The specimen is in the collection of Western Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Pune. (Specimen No. : A/257; Date of collection: 12.9.79; collected by : Dr A.S. Mahabal; Locality : Wasumbe Tank, Vita, Sangli, Maharashtra; Det. by M.S. Ravichandran; snout to vent length : 17 mm).

Small size and fossorial habits (evident from enlarged metatarsal tubercle) are probably responsible for the inadequacy of our knowledge regarding the distribution of this frog. We concur with Daniel (1963) who had pointed out that the species is likely to be more widespread than the collection records indicate. We also agree with Inger and Dutta (1986), that the actual distribution of many species of amphibians of our country is poorly known.

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24. EFFECT OF SEWAGE WATER ON DIFFERENT SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS

To study the effect of sewage water on four species of amphibians, namely *Rana breviceps*, *R. cyanophlyctis*, *R. tigerina* and *Bufo andersoni* the present study was conducted at the World Forestry Arboretum, Jaipur from July 1991 to November 1991.

Many cemented tanks have been constructed at different corners in the Arboretum for irrigation and water storage. The domestic sewage water of Jawaharnagar, a suburb of Jaipur city, is first pumped into most of the cemented tanks and then used for irrigation. Only two tanks are used to store fresh water obtained from a tube-well.

During the rainy season, after the first heavy shower (i.e. first fortnight of July) amphibians become active and they move towards water-bodies for breeding. Many of them purposely or accidentally stumble into the tanks. It was noticed that when they fall in the vertical walled tanks, they are unable to come out unless the tanks overflow.

Observations were made in seven sewage water tanks and two fresh water tanks (i.e. control) at about 7 a.m. daily to count the amphibians which died during the preceding 24 hours. As many as 20 to 25 days per month were covered for five months. All the dead amphibians obtained from the tanks were buried daily to clear the tanks for the next day. Data on the dead amphibians are given in Table 1.

A sample of sewage water taken from the main storage tank on 15th Nov. 1991 was sent to laboratory for chemical analysis. Details of analysis report are given below:

(1) pH	: 6.90
(2) Total suspended solids mg/L	: 250
(3) Total dissolved solids mg/L	: 931
(4) B O D (5 days 20°C) mg/L	: 224
(5) C O D mg/L	: 504